

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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The "Nation's Kitchen" Now the Devils Kitchen.

By Victor L. Berger.

It is well known that the horrible description of Packingtown, in Upton Sinclair's book "The Jungle" was disputed by no less a personage than the President of the United States.

And now comes Dr. William K. Jaques, formerly city bacteriologist of Chicago and at the head of the meat inspection there, a man whose experience has given him an intimate knowledge of the whole business of meat inspection in Chicago. He tells his experience in the May number of *The World's Work*.

Now Dr. Jaques is not a "muck raker."

The articles in question—there are two more in the same number by two other persons—do not belong to the "literature of exposure," as *The World's Work* points out. They are simply published because of the danger to the health of the people of the United States. They describe a system of which all the people are victims.

Dr. Jaques himself states right in the beginning of his article that he is treating this subject simply from the point of view of a physician and a private citizen, who, with millions of others, consumes the products of the packing houses. He considers this question—that is, the question of the packing houses, which he calls the "kitchen of the nation"—of far greater importance than the taking of rebates from the railroads, or the raising of prices. There can be no doubt that he is right about this.

Now, to begin with, he points out that government inspection is only made at the packers' request, because the German government would otherwise forbid the export of meat to Germany. And right here we want to mention, that the foreigner gets the very best meat, because his government protects or at least tries to protect him.

But as to the efficiency of government inspection, Dr. Jaques tells us that there is usually but one inspector on duty in the killing beds of each packing house. "The accuracy and thoroughness of the work," says Dr. Jaques, "can be judged when it is estimated that from 1600 to 2000 cattle are killed under the eye of a single inspector in one day. Walking back and forth through the killing beds, the inspector can give only the briefest glance at the animals that are being converted into food. In this glance, he is supposed to detect evidences of disease which pathologists may require hours to find."

That is the way foreigners are "protected."

But it is to be understood that anything which bears the government tag of "inspection" commands a higher price in the market than goods which have not been inspected at all.

Therefore some of the meats for home use are also "inspected."

But if one wants to know what sausage is, which is advertised as government inspected, we shall have to quote Dr. Jaques, the head meat inspector of the City of Chicago. He says:

"Immediately following the passing of the meat by the government inspectors, the beef trimmers cut off all unsightly portions, enlarged glands or abscesses. I asked the inspector what was done with these trimmings?"

"Sausage," was the laconic reply."

Now our readers at least know what they have to think of sausage that bears the "tag" of the United States inspectors. And how about the sausage which is not inspected? Is not this enough to make an avowed vegetarian out of the most inveterate meat eater?

In the stock yards of Chicago, in one single day, 150,000 animals is not an unusual day's work. It would take hours to find the evidence of disease in some of them. And yet the packers and the government inspectors claim that every animal is government inspected.

But the city of Chicago also has a meat inspector. It has this right by the charter of the city. And Dr. Jaques, when appointed, really meant to do his duty. But the inspection in Chicago is not an easy thing. For, besides Packingtown, the supervision of the slaughtering at all smaller slaughter houses, within the city limits of 196 square miles falls to the city inspectors. The possibility of six men inspecting the enormous quantity of slaughtering done there, is of course, ridiculous. And Dr. Jaques says so.

Dr. Jaques also shows that under the present circumstances the government inspection tag is simply there for the purpose of enabling the packers to sell for a higher price the meat with the government stamp. But it is impossible to say under present conditions, how much diseased meat passes through the packing houses.

For a while, however, this dodge with the "government inspection" worked so well, that the city inspection was even withdrawn, because the Chicago daily papers, some of them owned by the packers, claimed that all the meat killed in the stock yards was "government inspected." So there was no city inspection in Chicago for two years.

The election of Dunne in Chicago has resulted in the resumption of meat inspection in Chicago since August 7, 1905. With two regular inspectors and some temporary inspectors, in less than five months more than \$300,000 worth of rotten meat, most of which had been passed by the government inspectors, was destroyed. This enormous amount was condemned in less than five months by an insignificant force of inspectors which "could have seized but a fraction of what should have been taken." Now Dr. Jaques asks, where did that rotten meat go, during the 22 months when this inspection was withdrawn? Of course, it went to the public.

Dr. Jaques reveals another difficulty, that of the standard of condemnation.

The present health commissioner of Chicago has recently decided that when the disease is localized, only the diseased part needs to be cut away. Dr. Jaques says, commenting on this decision, "I will venture the assertion, that, though the commissioner of health will allow the flesh from an animal that has localized lumpy jaw—a sort of cancer—to pass into the public food supply, he would not permit his family an ounce of it if he knew it. The men who kill and handle this meat will not eat it."

The doctor especially emphasizes the fact that there is but one time in the preparation of the meat when effective and adequate inspection can take place, and that is at the time of killing, when the animal is opened and all organs are intact. Certain glands and portions of the viscera are most important in the evidence of disease. Unless time is taken to search for this evidence, the stroke of the knife separates it from the animal.

To make the whole farce still clearer, it ought to be understood, that wherever government inspectors are employed, these inspectors cannot remain a moment longer than the packer desires. The latter under the law can expel every inspector on his premises without notice. Thus the question, whose servant the inspector is, answers itself.

Besides, the position of the packers must be judged by the commercial law of buying and selling. For example, he buys 20 steers for \$1,000 and sends them to the killing room for the export trade. Four of them are condemned for tuberculosis and sent to the rendering tanks. Now what is the result next time? He will send his steers to a killing room where no inspector is present.

"This is what the average business man must do if he competes with others who do it," says Dr. Jaques. "No source of profit can be neglected. The successful meat merchant selects for the heads of his departments men who get results, and he pays them accordingly." The packers pride themselves "that nothing is lost of the hog, excepting the squeal."

And to make the action of the inspector still more uncertain—while government instructions are clear and definite concerning export meat, the inspector is expected to use his judgment about the meat intended for domestic use.

Now with the government rules permitting the passing of sub-

Joseph Medill Paterson has written an open letter to Mayor Dunne of Chicago, which is self explanatory. He asks the mayor some rather embarrassing questions, as follows:

Hon. E. F. Dunne, Mayor of Chicago:

Dear Sir—About a month and a half ago I resigned my position as Commissioner of Public Works, stating at the time that I was a Socialist. You accepted my resignation in a brief note, saying, "I will shortly reply to your long letter."

I venture now to write again to ask for your promised answer. Since I could not fairly expect you to enter into a general discussion of the Socialist philosophy, permit

me to put this reminder in the form of a few concrete questions, many of which can be answered "Yes" or "No."

1. You believe Chicago should own its street railways. Do you believe the Nation should own its steam railroads?

2. You believe Chicago should operate a public water works system and public baths. Do you believe it should operate a public ice plant and public laundries. If not why not?

3. You believe Chicago should operate its telephone system. Do you believe the Nation should operate the telegraph system?

4. If you believe that the Nation should operate the railroads, and telegraph system, do you believe it

should operate (a) the oil industry, (b) the bituminous coal mines where a certain amount of competition still obtains, (c) the anthracite coal mines where there is no competition, (d) the copper mines, (e) the steel mills, (f) tobacco factories (g) breweries, (h) cotton mills?

In case you do not believe the Government should operate any one of these enterprises, which one is it, and what reason have you which would not hold equally with government operation of railroads and telegraphs?

5. You believe that Chicago should render garbage. Do you believe that either Chicago or the Nation should render beef? If not, why not?

6. You hold that the streets of Chicago should belong to the people; that the valuable rights in the streets which were for a long time alienated can now, owing to a Supreme Court decision, be recovered for the community. Clark street in the loop district is (as I recall) 66 feet wide, being the distance between east and west building lines of that street. We are agreed that this 66 feet should "belong to the people." Will you agree with us that the 400 odd feet between the east building line of Dearborn street should also "belong to the people?"

7. If an opportunity to regain for the people this 400 odd feet were presented, would you accept it, or if the opportunity were not "presented" would you be in favor of creating such an opportunity?

8. Capital is well organized. Should labor be well organized?

9. Organized capital is in politics to further its own interests. (Note U. S. Senate and various Legislatures.) Should organized labor go into politics to further its own interests? If not, why not?

I ask these questions to find how far you, a prominent radical Democrat, are at bottom in sympathy with Socialist ideals, not with any idea of entering into a discussion as to the wisdom of Socialist tactics. You may say, these steps should be taken gradually, but do you think they should be taken at all? That is the point.

If you will go so far as to admit the justice of a Social-Democracy the wisdom of the tactics of the Socialist ownership movement are apparent. Capitalism is deathly afraid of Socialism because Socialism means death to it. Therefore, in proportion as the Socialist vote grows, capital throws out sop after sop. Old age pension, government insurance, municipal ownership, government ownership, factory legislation, anti-child labor laws, and so forth. This is exactly what has happened in Germany and other European countries.

And Socialism gladly takes these meals on its way, is by them refreshed and continues to double its vote once every four years.

Hoping for an early reply, believe me, my dear Mr. Mayor, yours very sincerely,

Joseph M. Patterson.

Some of the general questions Comrade Patterson asks Mayor Dunne, the people of this country ought to be asking themselves. The time to consider such questions is while there is still time to do so.

The clause in the bill presented in the British Parliament by the Labor party to protect trade unions to which the capitalists of the country objected reads: "No action shall be brought against a trade union or other association for the recovery of damages sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of any member or members of such trade union or other association." But the opposition of the plutes will not count for much. The Labor party bill was substituted for the government bill and passed. The ultra-capitalist papers are howling "Calamity!"

Many a Social-Democrat has been made by sending him the *HERALD* ten weeks. Only a dime.

Now there can be no doubt that as conditions are, a tremendous amount of sickness—consumption, cancer, trichinosis, often diagnosed as rheumatism, and other diseases, are directly traceable to the diseased meat supply.

The question is, do we wish to leave the product of this country in the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only interest is to exploit us even if they do commit wholesale murder by so doing?

Do we wish to leave to a small clique the monopoly of all things which make life desirable, while we ourselves get poison in bread and death in our meat?

Do we wish to transmit the germs of trichina, tuberculosis and cancer into our bodies in order to increase the profits of Mr. Armour, Mr. Cudahy, Mr. Swift, Mr. Morris, etc?

That is the question.

The principle of the trust—concentration instead of division, co-operation instead of competition—is a perfectly correct principle, and gives great advantages to those who avail themselves of it. But the result of a trust for private profit is—hell.

Therefore, we contend that the people collectively—as a nation—should take the place of the trust magnates and become the owners of the trustified industries.

In other words, in this case—let the nation take charge of the "nation's kitchen." The "nation's kitchen" to-day is in reality the devil's kitchen.

Let the national government take charge of the meat industry, seize the packing houses, and manage the same without any regard for profits, but with all regards for the health and the welfare of the entire nation.

And under the direct charge of the United States Government, well lighted, well paved, and well equipped abattoirs, with easily washable walls and floors, and the strictest sanitary and veterinary control, ought to be found in every city and village of the United States. It is as necessary everywhere as is a post office.

Not until that is done shall we know what kind of meat we eat.

Victor L. Berger.

A Tell-Tale "Confidential" Letter!

VERBATIM COPY OF A LETTER RECENTLY SENT OUT FROM MILWAUKEE, WHICH WAS MARKED "STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, VITALLY IMPORTANT!"

Dear Sir—Hon. John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in the House at Washington, and the Democratic members of the House Judiciary Committee, (in whose hands the industrial destiny of the New South might almost be said to rest) do not quite understand that the plain every-day manufacturer, employer and citizen, (not the ax-grinder, not the person of questionable motives of any kind,) do not want and do not propose to have any Anti-Union legislation whatever reported out of the House Judiciary Committee at this session of Congress.

Mr. Williams is a liberal-minded, independent-thinking, patriotic man,

Hon. David H. Smith of Kentucky, Hon. Robert L. Henry of Texas and Hon. Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, are all susceptible to influence of the patriotic kind, coming from patriotic and determined men. This leader and these four men of the House Judiciary Committee—advisers of all House Representatives, Washington, D. C.—still need to hear something of the depth and breadth of feeling throughout the country against not only a gross class proposition which would deal out one kind of law for one and another for another, but also against legislation which would literally encourage the agitator to organize the South, restrict and coerce her developing industries

and literally promote lawlessness.

We ask you to write any and all of these gentlemen and to get your friends to do the same. We can accomplish the greatest good yet thought of in defeating class labor legislation, if you will do all this thoroughly and persistently, beginning immediately and continuing it during the next two or three weeks. Party lines can be obliterated and everything of partisan advantage be taken away from the so-called labor issues. It would indeed be a great triumph, for which the whole country would be grateful.

Faithfully yours,
The Filer & Stouven Co.
T. L. Neacy, Pres.

And lo! Up bobs Andrew Hamilton, of "Yellow Dog fund" notoriety, in the investigation of the Northwestern Mutual Life. It appears that Hamilton found time to also do work for other than the New York "big four" companies, and that other companies by paying his price could have the benefit of his crooked control of the New York legislators. He charged the Northwestern \$6,000 for getting a refund of \$25,000 in franchise taxes said to have been illegally collected by the state of New York. Scratch capitalism at any point and you will find the same forces at work.

Education and publicity are rushing the people of earth toward col-

Some Editorial Comment.

It is said that the new movement to organize the farmers is meeting with such encouragement that there are already 500,000 members in the southwest.

According to statistics recently made public, the living expenses of the average family during the period between 1890 and 1904 have increased from 25 to 50 per cent. How about your wages, man?

A picture of a log hut with a snake rail fence round it appears on an advertising dodger of a Wisconsin land company under the heading: "Poor Man's Paradise." Yea, Verily! That's about the size of it.

David M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, employs on an average three boys to every man in his model factory in Indianapolis. The men receive "salaries" as high as \$6.50 per week. Parry runs an "open shop," of course!

Corporation Counsel Lewis, of Chicago, has decided that union wages and hours shall prevail for the employees of the city. If they work on holidays or Sundays he holds that they should receive double pay. The Socialist vote is beginning to be felt!

The former president of the Washington Life Insurance Company has been indicated by a grand jury for making a false report to the New York State superintendent of insurance regarding the condition of the company. Where will things end, if a man is to be brought up against the law for telling a business lie!

A Virginia court has decided that "no employer or contractor has a legal right to advertise for workmen during a strike and attract them to a city by misrepresentation of facts." A bill to enforce such a condition in Ohio was defeated in the recent legislature by the Republican and Democratic guardians of Labor's interests!

"There are more children under 15 working in the mills in free America than in Germany and England and Italy put together," said A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee, in an address in Philadelphia recently. "There are more children under 16 in Pennsylvania working in the mills than there are in all the southern states put together."

Since the Printers have called the attention of the public to the fact that the Butterick Publishing company of New York, publishers of patterns and the *Delinquent* magazine, has been fighting the effort of the union to establish the eight-hour work day, the financial reports in the daily papers show that its stock is declining on the stock market. One sale of 1,500 shares showed a decline from 53 to 40.

Socialist meetings on board big ocean steamers are reported. When the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sent word to the Red Line steamer Kronland which it was passing, that Gorky was on board, the enthusiasm on the part of the Russian refugees on board the latter was so great that they at once arranged a meeting, with a red flag, made from the shirt of one of the refugees, waving above the speakers' heads. Similar meetings are reported to have been held frequently of late on other lines of boats.

The capitalist system is a training school for vice, crime, lying, cheating, and sharp practice. It is a school of unbrotherhood. And yet some foxy capitalist editors think to fool the people who hatter about Socialism wanting to change human nature.

Isn't human nature we want to change, but conditions, so that human nature can right itself and get back to honesty and decency and brotherhood.

And lo! Up bobs Andrew Hamilton, of "Yellow Dog fund" notoriety, in the investigation of the Northwestern Mutual Life. It appears that Hamilton found time to also do work for other than the New York "big four" companies, and that other companies by paying his price could have the benefit of his crooked control of the New York legislators. He charged the Northwestern \$6,000 for getting a refund of \$25,000 in franchise taxes said to have been illegally collected by the state of New York. Scratch capitalism at any point and you will find the same forces at work.

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lectivism as a matter of sheer self-preservation. Normally, the most concentrated industries would be first socialized, the trusts and railroads and the coal mines being the readiest for such a taking-over as a smaller number of proprietors would have to be expropriated.

But there is an exception to this rule: The matter of the food supply.

Commercialism is so conscienceless, so utterly criminal and murderous, that it is altogether likely that the people, through their governments, will have to take possession of the food business as the only means of escape from diabolical adulteration and uncleanness.

Some portions of the food industry are already trustified, it is true—the beef industry, for instance—but the list of other foods, beginning with milk and running down the gamut, that are furnished in impure quality, and which are not concentrated industries, is a long and almost interminable one.

And it is just this thing that is making the idea of Socialism more and more palatable even to the capitalist class. That class is engaged in the remarkable work of poisoning itself and sees no possible way of escaping the penalty, its own greed and profit-frenzy save through collectivism.

There lies before us a government consular report in which one of the representatives of this government sends in an account of the olive oil industry. Olive oil is one of the chief dietary luxuries of all the many which the rich possess themselves of, and yet this report shows that it is improbable that a single bottle of pure olive oil finds its way into the American market. The adulterants are supplied by our Yankee capitalists. They consist of cotton seed and peanut oil especially.

One hundred and thirty-three gallons of cotton seed oil alone were manufactured in this country last year. A good deal of this as well as peanut oil goes abroad, is mixed with olive oil and comes back again to be sold to our people at olive oil prices. Thirty to forty per cent. is said to be the amount of the adulterant that the regular olive oil will stand. Of course, cotton seed oil is not poisonous, but it is said to be far less healthful than olive oil.

Roosevelt's muck rake speech seems to have been a bad break all around. There's shuffling and cowardice in every line. In one line he inveighs against the exposure of our commercial and governmental rottenness and in the next puts him on the back. We agree with him when he says: "There should be relentless exposure of and attack upon every evil practice, whether in political, in business, or in social life. Only we wish he would really take it to heart and do certain things that he ought to do."

How, for instance, can he be a rather self-boastful reformer and at the same time take back-hand "swipes" at muck rakers and find no time at all for going after the long entrenched frauds that have made our postal system a seeming failure? We refer to the way in which mail service is plundered by the railroad barons. It has been shown over and over again that there is the grossest fraud in the periodical weighing of mail upon which to fix the regular price paid the roads for carrying it, with certain interested and rascally members of congress working the franking privilege overtime at such periods so as to flood the mails with government reports and the like in order that the railroads may show up a heavy weighing and claim it as the rate. Surely Mr. Roosevelt cannot be ignorant of the fact that this government, over which he is supposed to keep a watchful eye, pays each year for the rental of each postal mail car which it uses MORE THAN SUCH A CAR COSTS TO BUILD IN THE FIRST PLACE. This fact has been printed in the magazines enough times. And he has the department at his elbow and can readily verify the charge.

Doubtless many well-meaning men voted for Roosevelt with the feeling that he was a reformer by nature and so courageous a man that the capitalist influences of Washington would not prevail against him. Such must have been sorely disappointed in him. Yet they do not excuse him to themselves by feeling that he has done the best he could under the circumstances. But such excuses will go much longer. The people's temper is changing. They realize that a genuine man could do a great many things as president—by himself using the muck-rake for instance! And they are awaiting appearance, and losing faith, either of the capitalist parties.

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LaFollette Man Turns Socialist!

A LIFE LONG REPUBLICAN SAYS THE LA FOLLETTE MOVEMENT IS NO LONGER ONE OF PRINCIPLE, BUT HAS DEGENERATED INTO A CAMPAIGN FOR SPOILS. NOW LA FOLLETTE IS OUT OF THE STATE.—THE BEGINNING OF AN EXODUS OF MEN OF PRINCIPLE FROM THE OLD MOORINGS.

I was born a Republican, lived and came to maturity in a Republican atmosphere, and cast my first vote for a Republican president.

The old party that made Lincoln President, and gave the slaves their freedom, must be right in policy, and honest and just in its administration of the laws, I thought.

This feeling of security in the unquestioned integrity of the party leaders, lulled me into a state of somnolence from which I was not aroused until the fight was started within the party of Wisconsin, with La Follette leaders of the insurgents.

We are all acquainted with the details of this fight, and it has been a very instructive time for the uninitiated. We realize for the first time the rottenness that existed under the old regime; the influence of the corporations and the party bosses in dictating or blocking legislation and above all, the crookedness of the office holder.

I united with the La Follette

forces, for to him and his campaign of education I felt that I owed my deliverance from my former condition of indifference to political affairs.

I had heard of Socialism and its principles, but at this time it seemed as far away and chimerical as the colors of the rainbow, very beautiful; perfect in shading and tint, but not within the grasp of man.

I combated the principles of Social-Democracy for eight years, and voted for La Follette, his reform movement, with the disgraceful and disgusting political jobbery and corruption that were unearthened and that sprang into existence as a result of this fight brought me nearer to Socialism.

I began to realize that the same old methods of the political bosses and their tools were employed by this new faction (with the possible exception of the employment of money, which I do not think was done) to secure for itself the offices and places of public trust, so lately

vacated by the agents of the corporations.

And thus we have another political machine built up in the state, which in time, when the animosities engendered by the late fight have slightly cooled, will be again assimilated and owned by the corporations.

I do not question the integrity of these men at the present time, but I see the beginning of the dissolution of the La Follette forces.

What are the signs?—1st, La Follette practically out of the fight in Wisconsin;—2nd and last, four of his chief lieutenants actively engaged in pushing for separate canvasses for the nomination for governor at the September Primary.

The question suggests itself:—Are those four men fighting for principle, or are they fighting for their own personal advancement? Are they prompted by an unselfish motive—their desire to serve the people of their state or are they prompted by a desire to advance

themselves and their own interests? They have severally fulfilled their platform pledges and have influenced others to do likewise. Is this act indicative of special merit, that they should expect political advancement as pay for doing what they were elected to do? The appreciation of a defrauded, disfranchised people, for the honest administration of a public official should be however enough.

I have given conditions as I see them, and in these conditions are embodied my reasons for joining the Socialist movement.

When I vote the Social-Democratic ticket, I am not controlled by sentiment or by selfish motives; I do not vote for the man, I vote for the principle he stands for.

We know that the principles of Social-Democracy are, and always will be, there will be no new issue brought to the front at each campaign, to catch votes. The principles never change. They are RIGHT and Webster said "I would rather be right, than president." He should have been a Socialist.

F. W. Hammond, M. D. Wycena, Wis.

Only the People Suffer.

New York Central interests recently bought the trolley lines of Rochester, with which last link in the chain they will soon be operating a complete, connected system of electric railways from the Hudson River to Niagara Falls. It is needless to add that the system will be operated so as to interfere as little as possible with tariffs and profits of the steam road. Elsewhere steam roads have been active in absorbing electric lines. It is

quite probable that in a few years nearly all the trolley systems that are so situated as to offer any considerable competition to the older and richer carriers will be owned by steam roads and operated essentially in their interests. For a long time the steam roads generally obstructed as much as possible the construction and development of electric lines that might possibly compete with them. Now, when the new method of transportation has proved itself, and is evidently here to stay, the older one absorbs it and reduces its competitive powers to a minimum.

Gentlemen who are certain in a position to know are fond of telling us that a most important justification of our great industrial concerns lies in the fact that they are the pioneers of improvement. It is a pleasing theory, but the record doesn't support it. In the nature of things a vast aggregation of capital that is invested in old methods and processes takes an extremely conservative attitude toward revolutionizing inventions or discoveries—unless such inventions or discoveries happen on the outside, when the attitude becomes radically and rabidly antagonistic. The capital investment in locomotives furnishes a motive against the introduction of electric traction on steam roads. Oil is cheap. Probably it would have been cheaper

with a thousand refineries instead of one.

The first economic function of the great combinations is to give stability. Inventions and discoveries do not make for stability. Generally their effect is to destroy or depreciate the value of old methods. Persons owning the old methods do not like that.—E. F.

The Rev. Father A. L. Byron-Curtiss, of Rome, N. Y., has challenged Father Sherman to a debate on Socialism. By the way, readers of the *HERALD* who have wanted Father Curtiss' article on Socialism appearing in these columns some weeks ago, are informed that it has been reprinted in the current issue of the *Vanguard*.

The Tenets of Social-Democracy

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

I. We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting few and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, and public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life.

The National Headquarters of the Socialists at 292 Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Chicago. The National Secretary is J. M. HARRIS, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the United thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever, and whenever

the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and ex-

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man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall be by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and ex-

change; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

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THE TAKERS AS WELL AS THE MAKERS ARE INJURED BY THE SYSTEM. IT SPARES NEITHER RICH NOR POOR!

Nothing can be clearer than the war between the masses and the classes, that is the war between the masses and all the classes which rule and rob the masses. In this way the antagonistic economic forces are lined up against each other—the toilers and the despoilers of the toilers. The one makes all and the other takes all, and between the makers and the takers the war goes on. The one class are the victims and the other the beneficiaries of the private ownership, private management and private appropriation of the industrial activities of the many—that is capitalism.

And yet in a just and true sense capitalism has no beneficiaries—all are its victims. The poor are its victims. Hunger and cold and rags—narrow quarters—unsanitary and unsightly, while they toil, and narrower still and more unsanitary and more unsightly when their toil is done. This is the lot of the many who are the toilers. For them philosophy and literature and art have no message. In them the sweetest strains of holiest music play as well never have broken silence. For them the poets cannot sing. To them the wide world's natural beauty can never show its face. For them the full growth and perfect strength of the mind and body is alike impossible. To them the goddess which is the perfect health of mind and heart and the gladness which is the voice of goodness can never come. This is the tragedy of penury and toil.

But the rich—they are not robbed of bread, or shelter, or travel, or music, or study, or anything which money can buy or a warehouse hold. Nothing can be more contemptible than the usual story of the worry and care which the speculator endures because he is a speculator as a justification of the system out of which are born both the worry of those who rob and the poverty of those who are the victims of their robbery. Still the best in life dollars cannot buy and warehouses cannot hold.

But these best things in life rest on conditions which make their coming hard, if not impossible, both to the man whose dollars are too few and to the man whose unearned income is so great that it is unappreciated by him, as it is unrelated to any sufficient service at his hands, and so becomes to him a subject of careless regard, of "conspicuous waste," and whoever is wasting his substance is wasting himself.

When Stead was in Chicago in 1894 he said that in religion the people here were trinitarians—only their trinity consisted of Philip Armour, Geo. M. Pullman and Marshall Field. For many years these men were the masters of the industrial and commercial life of this great city and of the millions of people whose business interests bound them to Chicago. The great industries, the great markets, the railways and the banks were dominated by them. Great fortunes were made by great numbers of people as the servants of these men in enforcing unwilling and thankless service at the hands of the many for the advantage of these few. It had grown to be the habit to blame whatever was bad and credit whatever was good in the life of this great city to these men. Now all these men are gone to their fathers, but the same struggle upward and the same pressure downward grows more intense without them in the same increasing ratio as when they were here.

Cannot all men see that these men did not create this struggle, this war, this grinding of the upper and the nether millstones? Had none of them ever been born modern industry and commerce

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time came to settle the issue, the slave oligarchy was struck down by an appeal to arms. Blinded by its power, it invited its own destruction. Plutocracy may be largely centered in the East, but it is not sectional. Its ramifications extend to every state. How, then, is plutocracy to be destroyed? It derives its power from its possession of the sources of wealth production. If it is to be destroyed its hold upon the nation's wealth must be loosened. Plutocracy stripped of its control of the sources of wealth must cease to exist as the slave oligarchy fell when its privilege to own negroes was destroyed.

President Roosevelt proposes to curb plutocracy through the instrumentality of an inheritance tax, destroying great fortunes by forcing their distribution on penalty of a confiscatory tax. Through an inheritance tax the great fortunes of the country could be broken up. But plutocracy is not bound up in the fortunes of any one individual. The corporation never dies. The inheritance tax strikes at the effect rather than at the cause. It would grow two plutocrats where one plutocrat grew before. It would leave the privileges through which plutocracy absorbs wealth unimpaired. In itself, it would be inadequate. It would harass and hamper, but it would not destroy.

We have Mr. Roosevelt's remedy. What has Mr. Watterson to propose? He would revise the tariff, but as desirable as tariff may be it would not work the destruction of plutocracy. It has hastened its development, but plutocracy no longer is dependent upon tariff tribute for existence. Having fought the Money Devil for thirty years, Mr. Watterson should be able to discern the joints in the enemy's armor and to point out how it may be overthrown and destroyed.

The Home Gets Farther Away!

Superior (Wis.) Telegram—Last year a million immigrants came to the shores of this country. This year the number will be at least twenty per cent. greater. The net increase of the inhabitants already here is nearly a million in twelve months. No matter how the demand for homes may increase, there will be no more land between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans than there was when Moses came down out of Mount Sinai.

Within fifteen years lumber has gone up in price to almost double. The former great timber belt of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota has become a region of stumps and brushland.

To the man who works, the ownership of a home is gradually approaching a practical impossibility. If he has saved some money and is only getting a bank depositor's interest on it, the entire sum, interest and all, means less toward getting a home at the end of the year than did the sum without the interest at the year's beginning. In its relation to the cost of a home his money is steadily shrinking—and

bye and bye, when age stoops the shoulders and drags the steps, he finds that his employers are disposed to turn him out with the other out-of-date machinery and get that which is newer and better for their purposes.

Too Much Radicalism!

Pittsburg Press: The truth is that we have had too much "radicalism," and that the great stock gamblers and monopolists, who now head American finance are the radicals. There are many kinds of Socialism. There is the worst kind. It is Socialism perverted and distorted. It is "up to" the president to restore true sanity and true conservatism.

The Public: Mr. Roosevelt's heralded speech on the "Man with the Muck Rake" depends for its interest upon the fact that he is president of the United States and derives its significance of crime in high places. In itself it is but a string of platitudes to which every one assents. The speech was made at a time and with an emphasis which warrant the assumption of the beneficiaries of great graft that it was in their behalf.

The Equal Chance.

Marshall Field died in Chicago the other day. His only son preceded him just a few months ago to the unknown land, leaving \$100,000,000 of wealth to be inherited by the grand-son of Marshall Field, practically a babe in arms. When that babe becomes twenty-one years of age, when this large fortune will increase to amounts inconceivable to the human mind, what will your children do or what can your children do, or what opportunity will they have in this world except to become the servants of such as the heirs to the \$100,000,000 left by Marshall Field and his son? Our minds as free American citizens revolt at the idea of any such fate befalling us or our children.—Farm, Stock and Home.

From the Book Table.

PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM. By Charles H. Vail. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 156 Fifth ave. Cloth \$1.00, paper 75 cents.

This is a serviceable summary of the postulates of modern Socialism. Opening with a brief sketch of industrial evolution in Europe and America, it proceeds to an analysis of value and surplus value, and then enters into a very full discussion of the advantages of Socialism. It is shown how a co-operative organization of industry would hasten production and improve distribution. Would abolish waste, give woman her proper place in society, while at the same time, really simplifying government. Other subjects discussed are: "Wage Slavery versus Chattel Slavery," "Rent and Interest," "The Problem of Labor-Saving Machinery," "Industrial Depressions and Commercial Crises," and the law of wages and of progress. An interesting portion of the book is the chapter

on some "Popular Economic Errors," where many of the objections to Socialism are met and answered. As a first book for those who are willing to do a little solid reading this work must always take a prominent place in American Socialist literature.

FREEMAN OR SLAVE, A book of Suppressed Information. By Fred D. Warren. Sixty-four pages. Illustrated. Price ten cents. Girard, Kan. The Appeal to Reason.

This is a collection of interesting disclosures which are found within the covers of the eighteenth annual report of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor if a person takes the trouble to search carefully and make the necessary comparisons. It sets forth facts about unemployment in our prosperous land, the ownership of homes, how workmen live, hand and machine labor, distribution of wealth, and the like, all in small compass and easy to find.

Painted Food.

For the ordinary man a modern meal is a melancholy lesson in chemistry. What gives that ruby tinge to the tomato soup? Aniline or plain coal-tar dye? What is the trade secret of the too verdant green upon the canned peas and the string beans? Did they have a bath in salicylic acid, with a dash of saccharine, or were they dosed in copper and alum? Was the ham pickled in borates? Those big red strawberries that are fresher than June probably have some acquaintance with balmly benzoates. The salad, we know, is dressed with honest cottonseed oil. Johnny and his sister Sue suck glucose or cane syrup, and think they have Vermont maple sugar. Grandmamma's cocoa is doped with "foreign starch."

And what does the stomach say to this new invoice of chemicals? Well, the appendix seems to have quit working in America. Perhaps the coats of the stomach will go on a strike next.—Saturday Evening Post.

One Means the Other.

"Socialism or Individualism— which?" There is no such issue— because there is no such antagonism. Society includes all individuals. Socialism—a system of politics and industry subserving the interests of Society—would enhance the individuality of many; would hamper that of a few (put an end to their enriching themselves at the expense of the many). To illustrate the absurdity: The class, "animals" includes horses; some animals are smaller than horses, some are larger. One who should ask, "which is the larger, an animal or a horse?" would formulate a question that is unanswerable because of its inherent absurdity. (The real antagonism is between Socialism and Capitalism.)

J. L. McCreery.

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Parcels Post and the Home

The housekeepers of this country, in common with all other good citizens, are vitally interested in the checking of monopolies. In fact the women at the heads of families are the most affected by these commercial combinations, which keep prices high or prevent the adoption of certain privileges. We alluded to some of these last month, like the combinations of manufacturers of canned goods and similar articles with adulterants in them which are lobbying the United States congress to prevent the passage of a pure-food bill. The members of congress, who protect great manufacturing monopolies by the unjust use of the protective tariff policy, are equally enemies of the head of the household. Another monopoly which is preventing the American people from receiving the benefits to which they are entitled is the great express combine. There are four express companies in this country that dictate the policy of the post-office department in a measure by preventing legislation inimicable to their interests.

The agitation for a parcels post has been going on for many years. It seems no nearer realization today than fifteen years ago. John Wanamaker, after he had been postmaster general, told an inquirer that there were four reasons why we could not have a parcels post. Asked what they were, he named in succession the four great express companies as the four reasons.

John Brisben Walker, editor of the Cosmopolitan, says that the express companies began their fight fifty years ago and have continued it ever since. No parcel will be sent through the mails of greater weight than four pounds, the rate being one cent per ounce. Do you realize that this is sixteen cents per pound, or sixty-four cents for the four pounds? If the sender wants the package insured, he can not have it done. Do you realize that this price is much higher than transportation by express cost? Over seventy per cent of the periodicals sent out by the great distributing agencies are sent by express because the Government charges such high rates by post. These companies make money on their rates, and the Government can make more money on those rates than the express companies can. Then why does not the Government do the business? you ask. Because the express companies will not permit it; they prevent the passage through the senate of the United States of

a parcels post law. The average distance that a parcel is sent in this country is thirty-eight miles. In Germany you may send one hundred and ten pounds by post express for thirty cents, a little more than half the cost to send four pounds in this country, and send it to the farthest corner of Austria or Italy, more than a thousand miles. You send a package from Berlin, Germany, to Seattle, seven thousand miles, for much less than you can send the same package from New York city to Newark, ten miles distant, or from Salem to Boston.

Every woman who is head of a household has a vital interest in questions of this nature, because they are parts of a policy which means much to her home comfort from year to year. In any country of Europe such monopolies as those mentioned above are impossible. There is a parcels post system by which the Government does the business, makes money out of it, and the cost to the people is but a small per cent. of what we pay in this country. Foreign countries have tried to make an agreement with the United States for an international parcels post. It cannot be done, because of the influence of the express companies. The only thing permitted is the reception of foreign parcels at the New York post-office, to be delivered by the express companies and charged for at a higher rate for ten miles than the 3500 miles transportation from abroad would cost. A package cannot be sent from here to Europe in this way, because the sender would carry it to the post-office himself and no express company would get anything for it. Parcels sent from here to Europe must be sent by one of the monopoly express companies—Everyday Housekeeping.

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substituting "7:30 o'clock, P. M.," in place of "4 o'clock P. M.," where the same occurs in said rule one.

"What is the mean level of the prices of commodities?"

Henry B. Ashplant

Half Hours in the Sanctum.

Is It True?
To the Editor: My esteemed

critic "C. F. Hunt has given more evidence, in his second effusion, that he is very superficial in his economics, also he suggests so much that is not true that he weakens his position further.

"Is it true," that (as C. F. Hunt insinuates) I asserted "that value

Again "Is it true?" that (as C. F. H. suggests) I asserted anywhere that "Net profit is 90 to 95 percent of the total revenue of the organization and the revised constitution will be submitted to a referendum."

- per cent."—C. F. H. cannot quote any article that says such a thing over my signature. It simply is not true.
- Really it is a misfortune that C. F. Hunt did not enlighten the thousands of readers of "The Business Man's Magazine & Book-keeper" and settle the problem under discussion by merely informing them all that "therefore the profit comes from me"—that again simply

and that is that C. F. Hunt dodged

the question I put to him in my
past, and does not know how to
answer it, viz:

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The Question of Raising the State Dues

Every unprejudiced member, who has worked in the propaganda, has long seen that the agitation in all organized states rests almost entirely on the shoulders of the state organization. The Social-Democratic organization of the state of Wisconsin, for instance, has only once received the services of a national organizer for three months. Another time, when we hired a number of speakers for our municipal campaign, we paid for them the sum of \$200. Besides this, we have neither asked nor received anything from the national organization.

We do not say this to make complaint. We are perfectly willing in the future as in the past to contribute our full share to strengthening the organization in every part of our country where the movement is weaker than in Wisconsin. We are glad when no effort is made from outside to hinder us, as has been repeatedly attempted. We only mention the question of support to prove that our state organization must rely upon itself, if it is to make progress.

It is now evident that the dues of five cents per month which are paid by the members as state dues, are insufficient for the agitation and organization of the state. The opportunity to broaden and strengthen our organization in the state was never so favorable as just at present. Our success in Milwaukee—the activity of our comrades in the common council and the legislature—the class-conscious and uncompromising conduct of the Social-Democracy, as well as its firm and clear stand towards the unions—have won for our party universal respect in all circles, and the complete confidence of the workmen, even of those who have no confidence in the theory of Socialism.

It is now our duty to further profit by this position. In the many small industrial towns of this state we must distribute literature and send our organizers to start branches of our party. In many industrial cities we already have organizations, but it is evident that unless they are kept in constant touch with the state organization, they lead only a very feeble existence. To visit all the branches systematically and to carry on the agitation in all cities would require at least a dozen organizers.

Nevertheless, in view of the approaching state election, something must be done to make further progress possible for the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin. The state executive board has therefore decided to keep three state organizers continually in the field this summer. At least one of these can be supported by voluntary contributions. Another, as heretofore, must be chiefly occupied in Milwaukee and vicinity. To make it possible to send out a third, the state executive board finds itself obliged to call on the comrades in the state to vote for a raise of the state dues from five cents per month to ten cents. Other organizations have already given us a good example in this respect, for instance, the states of Minnesota and Iowa. As the state secretaries of these organizations inform us, they have lost no members by this change. On the contrary, both secretaries report a growth in consequence of their more intensive agitation rendered possible.

Therefore, if this amendment carries—it has already been sent to all the locals, and we do not doubt for a moment that it will be adopted—we hope within six months to be able to announce that the members of our party have doubled in the state of Wisconsin. We do not need to tell our readers that this will lead to yet further progress. We expect for instance that at the next election we shall send at least twelve representatives to the legislature. We may then be in position next fall in every county which is at all developed industrially to nominate a complete Social-Democratic ticket.

14th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at Schacht's hall, 12th and Lincoln aves. Jack Reidenbach, 776 6th ave., Sec'y.

15th Ward Branch meets every 3rd Tuesday of the month at 1412 Chestnut st. Chas. Zainer, 1812 Cold Spring ave., Sec'y.

16th Ward Branch meets every 2nd Thursday of the month at 38 29th st. Jerome Underhill, 38 29th st., Sec'y.

17th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Odd Fellows hall, cor. Potter and Kinnickinnic aves. Christ Dunn, 255 Robinson ave., Sec'y.

18th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 490 Cramer st., cor. Greenview st. E. W. Butts, 487 Cramer st., Sec'y.

19th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon ave. Louis Baier, 403 29th st., Sec'y.

20th Ward Branch meets every first and third Friday of the month at Guetzel's hall, cor. Teutonia ave. and Clarke st. J. Kneppath, 1139 24th st., Sec'y.

21st Ward Branch meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at Raschig's hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers sts. Every 4th Tuesday of the month at Gaethke's hall, 1432 Greenbay ave. near Concordia ave. Chas. Kanter, 1439 9th st., Sec'y.

22nd Ward Branch meets every 3rd Friday of the month at Nic Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave. Geo. Moerschel, 912 37th st., Sec'y.

23rd Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Frank Korsch's hall, 480 11th ave. F. W. Rehfeld, 484 15th ave., Sec'y.

Town of Milwaukee Branch meets every 1st 3rd Thursday of the month at Nasch and Kent aves. (Formerly Lehmann's hall) Adolph Schultze, R. R. 7, Sta. C, Town of Milwaukee, Wis.

Town of Greenfield Branch meets every 1st Thursday of the month at H. Stark's hall, 1116 Lapham st. P. Blum, 734 25th ave., Sec'y.

6th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 594 4th st. John L. Reisse, 612 3rd st., Sec'y.

7th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at room 414 Germania bldg. Dr. W. C. Young, 414 Germania bldg., Sec'y.

8th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at 8:00 P. M. at Mann's hall, corner Mineral and 4th ave. G. H. Poor, 378 6th ave., Sec'y.

9th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of the month at 1216 Cherry st. R. Schuffenhauer, 499 18th st., Sec'y.

10th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month at Wisconsin hall, 12th and Lee sts. P. E. Keller, 814 14th st., Sec'y.

10th Ward Bohemian Branch meets every 4th Tuesday of the month at Wisconsin hall, 12th and Lee sts. Frank Novak, 1723 North ave., Sec'y.

11th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Bulgrin's hall, cor. 9th avenue and Orchard st. Jos. Cordes, 580 Grove st., Sec'y.

12th Ward Branch meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Hoff's hall, 661 Kinnickinnic avenue. Wm. Aldridge, 956 Robinson ave., Sec'y.

13th Ward Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of the month at cor. 3rd and Wright sts. Henry Teetzel, 906 Holton st., Sec'y.

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY-COUNTY COURT STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN PROBATE.

Milwaukee County.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of FRED. B. BREITWISCH, Deceased.

WHEREAS, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of FRED. B. BREITWISCH, deceased, late of Milwaukee County, has been delivered and deposited with the above named Court; and whereas, application has been made by MINNIE BREITWISCH, the executrix named therein, praying that the same be proved and admitted to Probate, according to the laws of this State; and that Letters Testamentary be granted thereon according to law to said MINNIE BREITWISCH.

IT IS ORDERED, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held in the County Court room at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1905, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three weeks successively, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing. Dated this 19th day of April 1905.

By the Court. JOHN C. KAREL, Register of Probate. RICHARD ELSNER, Atty. of Estate.

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Social-Democratic Party News.

WATCH THESE DATES.

Before making engagements, look at this column. Entertainments are sometimes failures because of conflicting dates.

Fifth Ward Branch, Schafskopf Tournament, at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., will be held every 4th Friday of the month.

Cinch Parties every first or third Friday of the month.

East Side Woman's Club Cinch every first Thursday of the month in the afternoon, at Wirthwein's hall, Cor. 17th and Walnut sts.

South Side Woman's Club, Cinch parties, every first Tuesday of the month at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., in the afternoon.

The Eleventh Ward Basket Picnic at Heim's Grove, cor. Lincoln and 20th aces, Sunday July 8, '06. The Twelfth Ward Branch has arranged a picnic to be held at Huelsheds Grove, June 24.

West Side Woman's Club, grand May Ball, Schlitz Park Hall, cor. 8th and Walnut sts., Saturday eve, May 26.

S. S. Woman's Branch, Schafskopf and Social, Sunday afternoon, May 20, Socialist Home, 382 Washington st.

8th Ward Branch, May Ball, Kappel's hall, 9th ave and Orchard st., Saturday May 12.

14th Ward Branch, Basket Picnic, Heim's Grove, Sunday, June 17.

WISCONSIN.

Eugene V. Debs spoke at Superior, April 20.

The 10th Ward Branch of Milwaukee at its last meeting voted 18 to 1 in favor of the proposition to raise the dues of the state to 10 cents per month.

The Racine Bohemian comrades report that the Bohemian Socialist is getting more subscribers there than the capitalist Bohemian daily.

In answer to a letter of inquiry sent by the state organizer to the state secretary of Iowa the latter writes that they have had the 10 cents state dues system there for three years and it works very satisfactorily. He makes a special point of the fact that it has been just as easy to collect special contributions for other purposes, but has lessened the necessity for making such appeals so often.

Another LaFollette man gone right. See the letter of Mr. Hammond of Wyocena in another column.

We have thousands of copies of a leaflet on "Why Farmers Should Vote the Social-Democratic Ticket." We are anxious to have the comrades get these and distribute them. The original price was \$2.50 per thousand. We have reduced the price to \$1.00 per thousand and if the comrades can distribute them and are unable to pay for them, we will send them for almost any price or for nothing. We ought to get them out. Send in for what you can use.

Mayor Stolze, the Social-Democratic mayor of Manitowoc has succeeded in getting a daily paper started there. It will be published by a Co-operative society and will

greatly help in the fight that Comrade Stolze is making against the capitalist grafters in that county.

Comrades throughout the state should write at once to the state organizer, Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth street, and make arrangements for whatever meetings they intend to hold this summer and fall. It takes a long time to properly arrange for a long lecture and organizing tour. So even if your local intends to hold only one meeting between now and next fall, you should write and arrange for it at once.

Look up all the new fields around you, comrades, and write us if there is any chance to organize or put in a lecture.

Arrangements must be made at once by the locals throughout the state to get their tickets in the field for next fall. Comrade Gaylord will assist the locals in these matters upon his lecture and organizing tour. Every local in the state should take the matter up right away.

Comrade Cleveland of Ladysmith writes that their local is arranging for a big meeting when Comrade Gaylord goes that way. "As to the raising of the dues," he says, "we will all enter heartily into this."

Comrade Goers of Bowling writes that his class that graduates from the high school there, has for its motto: "Labor Conquers Everything," and writes to us for literature along our lines.

Comrade Harris of Green Bay writes that the comrades there are going to try to use Comrade Gaylord for a whole week in and around Green Bay. He says: "I believe the conditions are more favorable among the farmers than anywhere else. I find from different sources that the farmers are beginning to realize that a change of some kind must be made and they are trying to find out about Socialism. I anticipate a larger proportionate gain from the rural regions of the state than from the cities next fall."

"We start a series of talks by local members next week. We plan to develop three or four talks and as soon as they can handle the subject properly will bring the question of getting them out into the school houses in rural districts."

"We cast 19 votes in favor of increased dues and none against it at our last meeting. Our social meetings at homes of members this past winter have put the movement on its feet. We fill an average sized house full once a week, have a good time, and take in new members at every meeting. Now we plan to switch part of these social affairs over into propaganda meetings in earnest and we will no longer have any difficulty in getting the comrades out to meetings."

South Milwaukee has been re-organized with 21 members. Don't neglect having your local vote on the referendum to decide whether the dues shall be raised to 10 cents per month for the state. Comrade Lindberg of Racine writes that his branch voted unanimously in favor of the proposition to raise the state dues to 10c per month.

Comrade Voigt of Waukesha

writes that his local intends to hold a picnic this summer to secure funds for the work and arouse the interest of the comrades. He says Waukesha comrades favor the raising of the state dues.

How it Works in Iowa.

In a letter just received by State Organizer Thompson from Comrade J. J. Jacobsen, the state secretary of Iowa, it is reported that the raising of the state dues in that state has not embarrassed the work of organization in any way. Comrade Jacobsen says he can see no difference between the new and the old basis.

MILWAUKEE.

Comrade E. T. Melms organized a new branch at South Milwaukee, last Wednesday evening, with a membership numbering twenty-one. The field is ripe for Socialism, and the comrades of the Socialist organization in South Milwaukee promised that they will double their membership in a very short time.

Cudahy was also re-organized on Friday evening of this week, which means that great things can also be expected in Cudahy within the next year.

The Aurora Singing Society has appointed its committee to make arrangements for a basket picnic at Heim's Grove, 20th and Lincoln aces, on Sunday June 10. A large gathering is expected on that date and at the above mentioned place.

The Chicago Comrades are anticipating coming to Milwaukee some time the latter part of June or the early part of July by way of an excursion on the lake. Word has been received by Comrade Melms that they will number 2000 or more when they reach Milwaukee. If satisfactory arrangements can be made in the city on the date they anticipate coming then we will meet them at the Goodrich docks with song and music, on the same line as the reception which was tendered to them last summer.

The May Day Celebration and Protest Meeting held at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 24 4th st., Thursday evening, was a grand success. Comrade Buech's reliable orchestra furnished several musical selections. A neat sum was taken up in the collection, which, after deducting expenses, will be forwarded to the proper officials receiving aid for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone fund.

The 8th Ward Branch has made all the necessary arrangements for its annual May Ball, to be held at Kappel's Hall, cor. 9th ave. and Roger st., Saturday evening, May 12th.

Please do not forget the date of the West Side Woman's Club Card Party and May Ball at the Schlitz Park Hall, cor. 8th and Walnut sts., Saturday evening, May 26.

The various branches are requested to call for the list of HERALD and Vorwaerts readers of their respective wards. We have them on file at the office and the same can be secured by applying to E. T. Melms, 344 Sixth st.

The West Side Woman's Club held a very successful Cinch Party

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Following are the meetings to be held by the various branches next week.

TUESDAY, MAY 8
1st Ward meets at 836 North Water st.
7th Ward meets at Otto Grose's Hall, 526 East Water st.
10th Ward meets at the Wisconsin Hall, cor. 12th and Lee sts.
21st Ward meets at Raashig's Hall, cor. Buffum and Chambers.
Cudahy meets at Hesselbein's Hall, Cudahy, Wis.
South Milwaukee meets at Odd Fellow's Hall, South Milwaukee.
WEDNESDAY, May 9.
10th Ward meets at Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon ave.
THURSDAY, May 10.
12th Ward meets at Hoff's Hall, 901 Kinnickinnic ave.
16th Ward Branch meets at 38 20th st.
17th Ward meets at Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Potter and Kinnickinnic aces.
South Side Polish Section meets at Olsawski's Hall, 777 7th ave.
FRIDAY, May 11.
11th Ward meets at Bulgrin's Hall, cor. 9th and Orchard st.
6th Ward meets 594 4th st.
8th Ward meets at Mann's Hall, Mineral and 4th ave.
18th Ward meets at 490 Cramer st., cor. Greewich.
23rd Ward meets at Frank Korsch's Hall, 439 11th ave.
SUNDAY evening, May 13.
Jewish Branch meets at 427 4th street.

Woman's Club Meetings.
The South Side Woman's Branch meets on Friday, May 11, at the Socialist's Home, 382 Washington street, in the afternoon.
The West Side Woman's Club meets on Thursday afternoon at 2:00 P. M. at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North ave.
The East Side Woman's Club meets at Locke's Hall, 594 4th st., corner Sherman.

at Wirthwein's Hall, cor. 17th and Walnut sts., last Thursday afternoon. Several fine prizes were awarded to the winners.
The 23rd Ward Branch Schafskopf Tournament takes place at Hy. Schmidt's Hall, cor. 21st ave. and Roger st., next Sunday afternoon, May 6th. The Committee of arrangements have secured 25 prizes for this occasion.

The comrades and the branches are once more requested to remit subscription and pitch cards as soon as possible to the Campaign Committee at the Headquarters. There is as yet quite a deficit on hand and the Campaign Committee wants to wind up this business as early as possible. Therefore please send them at once, with the amount received, to E. T. Melms, Sec'y City Campaign Committee.

The South Side Woman's Club held its monthly prize cinch party at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., last Tuesday afternoon, May 1st.

The 11th Ward Branch will hold a special meeting at Neumann's Hall, cor. Pearl and Mitchell sts., Friday, May 18, at 8:00 o'clock P. M., to discuss practical participation in the economical wing of the class struggle. The Branch members will please invite all friends and sympathizers to attend. The Committee on arrangements consists of Comrades H. Wartchow and Fred. Brockhausen.

The 19th Ward Branch of the Social-Democratic party will hold a Propaganda meeting at their hall, 3109 Lisbon ave., next Wednesday evening, May 9. Good speakers will be on hand and everybody is cordially invited to attend. A discussion will follow the lectures.

A Schafskopf and Sociable has been arranged by the South Side Woman's Branch at the Socialist Home, 382 Washington st., Sunday afternoon and evening, May 20. Tickets 50 cents per couple, including supper. All comrades are cordially invited to attend without fail.

Notes Man.

IN COUNTY COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
In the Matter of the Decedent of
CHARLES W. KOEPP, Deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Clara Koepf, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representing, among other things, that Charles W. Koepf, late of Milwaukee, in said County, Wisconsin, died intestate on the 30th day of April, 1906, and that she is the widow of said decedent and that he left no personal property which would be properly assets for the payment of the debts, and that no administration of his estate had been had, and praying for the judgment of the Court finding and determining who are all the heirs of said Charles W. Koepf, deceased, and their respective rights and interests in said real estate.

IT IS ORDERED, That said petition be heard at a special term of this court to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, within and for said county, on the first Tuesday of July, 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place of such hearing be given by publishing such notice at least three successive weeks before said day, in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper published at Milwaukee, in said County, and that such notice be served personally on Clara Koepf, Bertha Russell, et al, nee Koepf, Charles Koepf, Friederike Koepf, and on the guardian of the person of Ida Koepf and Frieda Koepf, minors, at least twenty days before such hearing and mailed to all non-resident heirs at least six weeks before said date.

Tated Milwaukee, May 1st, 1906.
By the Court.
PAUL D. CARPENTER,
County Judge.

THE WORK OF RELIEF STILL GOING ON

Years ago how people suffered by ill-fitting footwear, which produced corns and innumerable callouses and took months to break in, not being comfortable until high worn out, just think of the improvement now; you can put on a pair of our shoes now and walk miles in them, without any aches to hinder you, and what a relief.

TRY OUR SHOES!

Lamers Bros. SHOES
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

12th ANNIVERSARY SALE

We are going to make this a grand success and in order to do so we will have a RUG GUESSING CONTEST

3 Beautiful Rugs given away FREE
1 Oriental Tapestry Rug 9x12 feet worth \$18.00
1 Mocha-Wilton Rug 3x6 feet worth \$3.75
1 3x6 feet Rug worth \$2.69

These Rugs are beautiful patterns and can be seen at our store. With every purchase of \$1.00 you will be entitled to one guess on the number of peas contained in a jar. Your name will be registered with the number you guess. Remember that all goods have been greatly reduced for this sale, now is your chance to get a nice rug FREE. We punch tickets this sale.

16 1/2 cotton French flannel goods in checks, the new stripes, this great sale the yard at	12c
Nice line of the new checked shirt waist suiting, this sale the yard only	12c
25 woolen dress skirts in blue and green mixed, worth \$3.50 this sale at only	\$2.29
\$5.00 ladies jackets, a handsome well made garment, come in and try one on, you'll buy one—this sale only	\$3.85
\$1 wrappers in dark patterns, sizes only 32, 34 and 42 this sale go at only	49c
\$1 silk handsomely embroidered baby caps, this sale while they last, go at	69c
Good shirts for children at the following:	
16 18 20 22 24	
4c 6c 9c 12c 14c	
26 28 30 32 34	
17c 19c 21c 23c 25c	
Men's undershirts and drawers, worth 50c, this sale while they last go at	25c
Men's light shirts with one pair of cuffs, worth \$1.00, this sale only	79c
29c boys' shirts in sizes from 3 to 12 years, this sale only	18c
25c pillow tops, very handsome designs, this sale only	16c
\$2.50 tapestry table cloths, this sale at	\$1.98
\$2.00 tapestry 8-4 table cloths, this sale at	\$1.59
85c red linen 8-4 table cloths go at	49c
\$1.50 red linen 8-4 table cloths go at	\$1.15
\$1.25, 36-inch velvet table cloths go at	79c
\$18.00, 9-12 tapestry rugs, this sale go at	\$14.75
\$15.00, 9-12 tapestry rugs go at	\$12.50
\$1.50, 36x54 rugs, this sale go at	98c
50c half wool tapestry carpet, the yard at	33c
75c single lace curtains 3 and 3 1/2 yards long go at	29c
\$1.50 lace curtains in 3 patterns, go at	98c
\$4.00 lace curtains in 3 patterns, the pair at	\$2.98
\$3 tapestry curtains this sale, the pair	\$2.49
\$4.00 tapestry curtains, this sale the pair only	\$3.59

The Bargains on this Bill are for every day in the week.
Watch our Windows Mondays and Fridays
Merten's Dry Goods
516-520 Sixth Avenue
Save Merten's Red Trading Stamps 300 are worth \$1.00. Bring your RED Stamps we exchange them for our Red Stamps.

Where to Buy Rugs, Carpets and Furniture

We kindly ask you to get our prices and look over our large selection of RUGS, CARPETS and FURNITURE before you place your order elsewhere. You will then be satisfied that this is the place to get the latest patterns and save you money.

\$14.00 Brussels Rug, size 9x12 feet, at	\$12.00
\$16.50 Brussels Rug, size 9x12 feet, at	\$14.00
\$20.00 Brussels Rug, size 9x12 feet, at	\$18.00
\$22.00 Velvet Rug, size 9x12 feet, seamless, at	\$18.00
\$28.00 Velvet Rug, size 9x12 feet, seamless, at	\$24.00
\$30.00 Body Brussels Rug, 9x12 feet, at	\$25.00
\$35.00 Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet, at	\$30.00

Also a large selection of odd size Rugs.

We Are Showing a Beautiful Line of BORDERED CARPET—GET OUR PRICES

85c Ingrain Carpet, at
 85c |

65c Ingrain Carpet, at
 55c |

75c Ingrain Carpet, at
 65c |

The very best 2-ply Ingrain Carpet with Brussels effect at \$1.00 and
 90c |

Ingrain Rugs, size 9x12, from \$9.00 down to
 \$4.00 |

Remnants of carpet, large enough for Rugs or bed-rooms, in all grades at Reduced Prices.

Go-Carts & Buggies

Largest Selection: Lowest Prices.
If you can't call, send for catalogue.

Dresser Sale

Princess Dressers, \$12 up to
 \$35 |

Oak Dressers, \$8 up to
 \$30 |

Parlor Furniture

We manufacture all upholstered furniture, guarantee every piece and save you money.

Kitchen Furniture

Combination Kitchen Tables from \$28.00 down to \$4.00. Saves woman's work. You cannot afford to be without one.

Sanitary Mattresses

Few people stop to think under what conditions mattresses are generally made. Ours are perfectly sanitary.

Prices range from \$2 to \$30.

SALE On Lace Curtains ALL NEXT WEEK

NEW VALANCE—Finished Curtain

GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS

National Avenue, Corner Fourth Avenue

OPEN EVENINGS

What next?

is what the people are saying about the doings down at our store.

Listen

This week we are talking Women's Oxfords, new line, new styles, new prices but old-fashioned honest values.

What we are saying is:

\$1.50 Ladies patent leather Oxfords	\$1.00
\$2.00 Ladies patent leather Oxfords	\$1.65
\$2.50 Ladies patent leather Oxfords	\$2.00
\$3.00 Ladies patent leather Oxfords	\$2.50
\$3.50 Ladies patent leather Oxfords	\$3.00

THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
LOUIS RIPLEY, PROP.
554 Mitchell St.

SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY

539 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States

First-Class Carriages \$4.00 Carriages for Weddings \$4.00

For Funerals

TELEPHONE MAIN 2720. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

STOVES AND RANGES

HARDWARE MECHANICS' TOOLS... TIN and FURNACE WORK

a Specialty

FELLE & STREHLow

Phone South 696 957 Howell Ave.

Don't fail to notify

Berger & Gaylord

when your fire insurance runs out, or when you want a life insurance policy

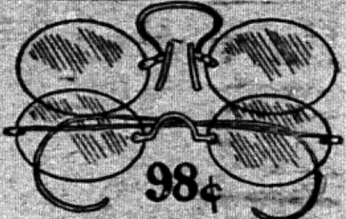
DRY GOODS, SHOES AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Barretts
5% DISCOUNT STAMP
Book of 500 worth \$2.50

MENTION THIS
PAPER AND PRE-
SENT THIS COU-
PON and receive
ONE DOLLARS
Worth of Stamps
FREE

BARRETT'S

West Water Street near Grand Avenue
IT PAYS TO PRACTICE ECONOMY!



98c A PAIR FOR \$3.00 EYE-GLASSES
Every day and all day long, people crowd around our spectacle section asking to be fitted with the proper glasses by our expert optician. No experimenting here, you can be sure of satisfaction.
SPECIAL
22 rimless styles, either Spectacles or Eyeglasses, fitted with best lenses and gold-filled mountings, for... **98c**

Astonishing Bargains--Visit the Store-- Today or any day during the week. Remember--We pledge you full value for every cent you invest with us. Test--Examine--Compare--the more you investigate the surer we are of Your Trade--Through no other means than right prices could we do so big a business--we have one inflexible rule--**Goodness Must Give Satisfaction, Or Your Money Back.**

BIJOU
JACOB LITT, Prop.
Beginning Matinee Sunday 2:30
Popular Priced
MATINEES: Wednesday and Saturday
The Quaint Comedy Drama
Dora Thorne
From Bertha Clay's Famous Novel
A Substantial Success
A Play True to Nature
The Sweetest Character On The Stage
To-Day
A Great Com'ry--Complete Production
Next At't'n--"When the World Sleeps"

ALHAMBRA
Commencing Sunday Matinee, May 6
Mabel Hite and
Walter Jones'
Vaudeville Co.
Consisting of
9 of the BEST Acts 9
Popular Prices
Laborers Wanted for building work. Good pay. E. R. Wagner Mfg Co., No. Milwaukee.

AT THE THEATERS.
BIJOU THEATER.
The popular dramatization of the novel "Dora Thorne," opens at the Bijou, beginning tomorrow. In "Dora Thorne" the playwright has improved upon the plot to such an extent that the play is far more interesting than the book. A company of the best players in the country has been gotten together. The usual matinees.
ALHAMBRA THEATER.
Mabel Hite, who will be a feature on Manager Higler's vaudeville programme at the Alhambra, opening Sunday afternoon, was inveigled from the ranks of vaudeville to the role of Queeness in "A Girl and the Bandit" and she was a hit of the show.
STAR THEATER.
Harry W. Williams' "Ideals" will open at the Star tomorrow afternoon. Frank O'Brien is one of the leading comedians.
CRYSTAL THEATER.
At the Crystal theater next week the Avon Comedy Four will keep the audience roaring in their new skit "The New Teacher." They

The council did a wise thing in turning down Mayor Rose's gas inspection appointee, C. P. Merriam. A less fit man, either scientifically or morally, could have hardly been found. The nearest to a qualification that could be found for the man was that as agent for gas engines on the side he had helped bring a gas expert to the city from Indiana to make a test of the city gas, and had then signed his name to some letters to the papers written by another man. This, and the fact that, although a man without a dollar, and supposed to have duties in his quasi-public snap as secretary of the Soldiers' Relief commission that required his remaining in the city, he was able to spend week after week at Madison, Winter before last, lobbying for the gas inspector bill, spurred on by a promise he had exacted from Rose that he, Merriam, should get the job if the bill went through. Incidentally the question arises: who paid his bill? Something of the manner of the man may be had from the fact that he was a strike-breaker in the Burlington strike of 1888. Flourishing a long six-shooter and blustering loudly in a cowardly way, as is his wont, he ran Engine 151 between St. Paul and Minneapolis on the so-called "Minnesota Transfer" during the strike. It is told of him that at that time some of the Brotherhood men caught him on a work train near Minneapolis and held his hands while they pinned pieces of paper all over him, the word "scab" being written on each piece. When the train arrived at its destination he was led out of the car with the papers scabs sticking all over him, and sympathetic policemen failed to see what was going on as he was paraded along the platform, cussing loud enough to reach the high heavens.

Town Copies by the Town Crier.



FREE LUST IN MILWAUKEE.
Chief Janssen is to close up the stall-saloons, it is claimed. If he does, he will be grappling with a big problem, for Milwaukee is morally one of the rottenest cities in the United States.
We say it advisedly. Among a fairly large class of people the illicit intercourse of the sexes has come to be almost as common as theater going itself! The stall saloons (themselves given an air of respectability by the more reputable drinking places for women, such as the Palm Garden, the musical restaurants and the like) are merely feeders for an incredibly large number of so-called European hotels and minor places of assignation, which do a "land office business," and which, we are reliably informed, are so well patronized, on Saturday nights especially, that the couples HAVE TO WAIT THEIR TURN TO GET A ROOM!
The stall saloons are in existence because there is easy money to be made out of the immoral patronage that goes to them. Money has to be spent lavishly by the male patron if he is to be popular with his escort.
The European hotels are in the business also because there is big money in it, and we were told by a saloonkeeper not long ago that he would have to go out of business because he could not make a legitimate saloon play in the semi-downtown district without opening rooms for women--and that his conscience would not permit him to do.

A great change has come over the morals of Milwaukee in recent years. Before the Rose wide-open town had turned the downtown districts into a seething brothel there was a class of semi-prostitutes haunting the streets, who ministered to the sporty element and semi-sporty element, in addition to the regular houses of ill fame. During the year 1898, the police department required its officers patrolling the red light district to make a report on the number of prostitutes in the regular houses and at the same time roughly estimate the number of semi-prostitutes--(mostly young girls and street walkers) who at the time were known in the language of the police as "chippies."
The reports, which we were allowed to see at the time, SHOWED THAT IT WOULD REQUIRE ONE SEDUCTION A DAY IN MILWAUKEE TO KEEP UP THE SUPPLY!
We showed our estimate to a police official at the time and he told us that if anything it was an underestimate! Somebody's daughters must morally perish to keep up this supply! Such a thing as this comes home with cruel ominousness to every home in Milwaukee--but bless you, that was years ago. The situation is infinitely worse today.
The day of the "chippie" is gone. SHE IS NOT NEEDED ANY LONGER. Almost all classes in the community--the Socialists and others excepted--are tarred with the same stick now. Get into conversation with many a young man who goes down town at night and he is liable to admit to you that he has on his string not only store girls who can still hold their heads up in the community, but married women of eminent respectability as well. A night clerk in one of the leading hotels is authority for the statement that night after night married men bring other men's wives to the hotel and engage rooms for illicit purposes, and that the same women will be seen with other men on other evenings. It is not considered surprising any more, he says.

In the big raid in Philadelphia last July--a raid that spared no one, "respectable" or otherwise--nearly two thousand prisoners were gathered in from some 150 resorts, most of them running as openly as similar places in Milwaukee. The result was a sensation that almost overturned the "staid old town" and brought consternation to some of the most respected families of the city.

"Mixed with painted women and vicious hangers-on" said the account, "were men in full dress, clubmen, men of refinement, business men, politicians, lawyers, and men whose faces were familiar in public gatherings, and in the higher walks of life. Crouching in corners, trying to hide behind the scanty clothing of tenderloin women, were women whose faces showed they were of birth and breeding. There were girls not out of their teens, whose clothing spoke of luxury, and who bore the indelible touch of gentle home bringing-up. They were not taken easily. Some of these women, with utter disgrace and ruin before them, fought the policemen more effectively than the men. Many of them tried to kill themselves and two almost succeeded. One of these stabbed herself and the other hurled herself down stairs. A handsome woman, with every mark of breeding, jumped from a third story window, 'I have children,' one moaned to the officers 'my husband will kill me!' she stripped off her jewels and held them in vain."

We have quoted this horrible revelation in order to make the following declaration: That if a similar raid had been undertaken in Milwaukee any Saturday night during the past year, taking in every stall saloon and rooming saloon, chop suey joint, European hotel and other "respectable" dives known to the police, THE SAME TERRIBLE REVELATION WOULD HAVE BEEN THE RESULT!

Let what we say be taken for mere sensationalism, we will refer to a typical case. Not many nights ago one of the wealthiest manufacturers of Milwaukee, who lives in one of the richest mansions on -- avenue, took a young lady to a house of assignation on the west side. Later on, after several drinks had been sent to their room, he appeared coatless, vestless and collarless in the saloon below and going to the telephone, in the hearing of several men in the saloon, called up an official of one of the largest business concerns in the city and closed a deal involving the sum of thirty odd thousand dollars, which he afterward told the barkeeper, had been pending for several weeks. Then he returned to his paramour and pressed the button for more drinks. And this man (we will withhold his name), was not entirely disconnected with the graft investigations in Milwaukee a year or so ago, by the way.

Many well-meaning people believe that this situation in Milwaukee is entirely a question of morals, a question of personal accountability and circumspection. It is not. It is a question of ECONOMICS.

ASK YOURSELF IF YOU HAVE NOT WINKED AT IT IN ORDER THAT MILWAUKEE SHALL NOT APPEAR "SLOW" TO VISITORS--ESPECIALLY TRAVELING MEN AND COUNTRY BUYERS!

Haven't you yourself inwardly admitted that a "wide open town" was a necessary evil--that somehow business, and greater Milwaukee it is seemed to require it? Honest, now!

The capitalist system is the enemy of the home. It prevents many men from establishing homes. The wages do not permit it. Many women prefer to work in store or office and "be economically independent," rather than to set up a home with a man unable to properly sustain a home! And many a home fails.

WELL! WELL! WELL!
Are You Going to the **May Ball**
given by
Junior Machinists
International Association of
SOUTH SIDE ARMORY HALL,
SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1906.
Admission 25 Cents. At the Door 50 Cents.

Twice Daily
STAR
Prices
10c
20c
30c
50c
Commencing Sunday Matinee
THE WILLIAM'S IDEALS
Ladies Day
Fri.
Mat. and Night
Next Attraction: Sam Devere's Own Com'ry

Holmes Lodge
No. 3

On Credit at Gately's
"THE BIG TIME-PAYMENT STORE"
Clothing for Men, Women and Children
Consider the quality, not only of the cloth, but also of the workmanship, the linings and the interlinings--the canvas hair-cloth. Consider, too, the fit. We are willing to have such tests applied to our garments for men, young men and boys.
...Built to sell...
...On WEEKLY or ... MONTHLY Payments
they stand the test of wear. Spring Suits of character--coats that have center vents and side vents, long lapels, tapering backs--especially strong line at
\$10 \$12.50 \$15
Entire Price range from
::: \$7.50 to \$22.50 :::
"Gately's Good Goods"
209-211 West Water Street, opp. "Barretts"
Open Daily till 6:30 Mondays till 9 Sat. 10 P. M.

In this connection it is worth knowing that SEVENTY DIVORCE SUITS were filed in the Milwaukee courts on a single day recently! For the first three months of this year in Milwaukee ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN divorce cases were engaging the attention of the courts!

And again it is economic pressure that makes womankind an easy prey for this sort of "city life."
The underpaid shop girl has social ambitions, dress ambitions, a love for gayety, none of which are criminal in themselves. It is easy to float with the stream after-theater, when commercial cupidity has gotten the flow of the stream dollar-ward, and made it a thing accounted respectable. Custom, commercially produced, has made it as easy for a woman to become a drunkard as a man. A trained nurse has told us of three cases of delirium tremens among women which she had charge of on Prospect avenue. A cocktail in a fashionable palm garden has become a matter of course to many women, after the theater. And after the cocktail the pace to soiled citizenship is rapid, especially for the shop girl who is adrift and hasn't the riches to cover up her shame.

All these evil influences should be resisted as much as possible, if only for the sake of the victims it is dragging down day after day. But immorality is one of the props of capitalism, as has been so clearly shown by Marx, Engels, Bebel and other Socialist writers and thinkers, and the necessity for fighting it will exist as long as the capitalist system endures. It is AGAINST THE SYSTEM THAT THE REAL FIGHT FOR SOCIAL PURITY MUST BE MADE, don't forget that! But meantime there must be police regulation.

Doubtless the joints were glad to see Becker back again, even if his visit this time was "official."

Just a few words, more or less, about the start-off of the new common council.

As a general proposition the allotment of committees to Social-Democratic members was decidedly satisfactory. One cannot help but contrast this with the treatment received two years ago, when the Socialists made their first entry into that august body. We were even then very well pleased, and considered that Corcoran had shown us marked fairness, although it is true that no prying agitator was permitted on the corporation-sacred committees on street lights, railroads and taxes.

This year, with the increase in membership in the council we are left off of none. This means the possibility of minority reports on every measure that is considered in committee, should the necessity arise. Ald. Melms stays on the Legislative committee, which is worth a great deal to us and the principle we advocate. Ald. Seidel is given the place on the Finance committee formerly held by ex-Ald. Heath. He is also on the Railroad committee, where he can do good work. Melms is on the street lights committee to watch Beggins, and so on.

But this is one side of the shield. There is another. Seidel was taken off the committee on Judiciary, on which he had served with such conspicuous ability the past two years. Ald. Walter, a Republican with considerable independence, was also switched elsewhere. It appears that the make-up of the committee was dictated by Ald. Stiglbauer, who got himself re-elected as chairman and then cleared the committee of those who had prevented him in the past from carrying out his own schemes and being the czar of the committee. Inasmuch as Ald. Walter is the colleague of Chairman Meisenheimer, this transaction does not exhibit the latter as a man of much independence.

Sadly we announce the death of our good old comrade Robert J. Ballsieper, of the Nineteenth ward. He died Wednesday evening, May 2, after months of suffering from stomach trouble, which refused to yield to treatment. He was in his 51st year. The funeral will take place from the home, 2330 Walnut street, Sunday afternoon at 2.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT COMRADES,
living in the Twenty-first, Thirtieth and Sixth wards, will give a picnic at Jones Grove, on Green Bay road, Sunday, July 1. Busses from end of Third street car line, running all day.

The Protest Meeting.
At the time of closing our pages we can only mention the fact that the protest meeting at Freie Gemeindef hall was successful and that a large crowd attended.

FINE SHOES
Luedke
CUTS THE PRICE.
Our Styles and Prices Talk
IT'S TIME FOR LOW SHOES
and low shoes are the only comfortable and stylish things for the warm days coming. We've got them and got them right--style--wear--price--stock--service--we know it and want you to know it, too. When you do you'll be down here to see us. These are a few but we've scores of styles.
Ladies patent kid and patent tip Oxfords, also gun metal with light or heavy soles, Gibson or Blucher styles, Cuban and military heels, 20 different styles to select from. If you have been looking for Oxfords see ours and we know where you will buy, the price. **\$1.95**
Baker's corona cut bench made Oxfords, also all the dull leather, strictly hand turned and hand sewed welts, and the styles we know are up to the minute **\$3 and \$3.50**
Ladies white canvas, hand turned and hand sewed soles, the greatest variety in the city, prices **95c to \$2.50**
Men's Oxfords in patent calf, velour calf, gun metal and vici kid, hand sewed oak soles, also blucher cuts, all the new toes, including the Jifu Crow which is a nobby shoe for the young men, prices **\$3.50 and \$4**
We also carry Men's Oxfords in patent kid vici and gun metals from **\$1.95 to \$2.50**
Store Closed Sundays Open Evenings